



Floralations.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
OUR NEW SEASON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
ARE NOW READY.
Flower Parcels of 50 Packets, price, \$10.00
" " of 20 " " 5.00
Vegetable " of 45 " " 7.50
Single Packets at list prices.
SPECIAL FLORIST'S SEEDS.
In Packets of six or more named varieties,
viz:—
CLOVE PINKS—PANSIES—PHLOX—
HOLLYHOCKS—PORTULACA, VERBENA
and PETUNIA.
MIGNONETTE MACHEL
(The New Variety).
Priced Catalogue on application.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter.)
SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, October 9th.
The Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith speaking at Gloucester said that the Cape Government was mistaken in supposing that England intended to hand over Bechuanaland to the Cape.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE estimates of the probable revenue of the Hanoi Municipality in 1889, amounting to \$83,000, have been submitted to the approbation of the Chamber; the items of expenditure were to be discussed at a subsequent meeting.

WE are informed that a meeting of members of the Victoria Recreation Club interested in rowing and sailing will be held on Saturday next, the 13th inst., at 5 p.m., to consider the arrangements proposed by the Committee for the forthcoming Regatta.

WE learn from Shanghai exchanges that at the adjourned extraordinary meeting of the Shanghai Electric Company held on the afternoon of the 5th inst., the resolution authorising the directors to sell the plant and property of the Company was carried unanimously.

POPE Leo XIII has instituted, since his accession to the Supreme Pontificate, one Patriarchal See, nineteen Archbishops, fifty-seven Bishops, one Apostolic Delegation, thirty-four Vicariates and eleven Apostolic Prefectures, a total of 123 hierarchical titles. And this old gentleman professes to be the Vice-regent on earth of lowly, simple-minded Jesus of Nazareth.

SAYS our Tientsin contemporary:—The accounts from all parts of the province of Chihli, as regards the autumn harvest, are most satisfactory, for although considerable districts have been flooded, and the growing crops destroyed, yet in the more fortunate localities the yield is very heavy and large, also of fine quality. It promises to be one of the best harvests known for many years. The yield of fruit is also both large and good.

TWO more items of old Macao news from *Granny*, of this date, 'extracted from the semi-official weekly rag, the *Independente* of the 9th:—The transport *India* left for Timor and Labon on the 7th; a house fell in the Mata Tigre Street, Macao, on the 6th. Particulars of these facts were published in our issues of the 6th and 9th. Formerly the morning oracle used to draw its news from Macao letters written a week after the occurrences had taken place; it now takes to a weekly paper as a source of its daily news. Advance, Gargantua!

A FLAGRANT example of the criminal idiosyncrasy of Chinese contractors was met with at the Police Court this morning. On Saturday morning Mr. Eera, who lives at Belmont, Castle Road, was sitting in his dining-room, his children playing outside, when a noise of blasting was heard, and immediately afterwards a shower of stones, one weighing three catties, fell on the marble verandah. The blast had actually been fired within fifty yards of the place. Tin Ng was charged, as the responsible individual, with negligent blasting, to the danger of life and property, and the case was remanded. He is lucky that he is not charged with manslaughter.

WE are requested to state that subject to the approval of rowing numbers, the Committee of the Victoria Recreation Club propose that the forthcoming Regatta be held on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th December and that the programme of events be as follows:—

- 1st Day.**
10.30, 1—Junior Sculls.
1.00, 2—Race for Heavy Gigs.
1.30, 3—Chalmers's Cup.
2.00, 4—Race for Men-of-war's Gigs and Whalers.
2.30, 5—Pair Oars.
3.00, 6—Cottons Four Oars.
3.30, 7—Ladies' Four Oars Open.
4.00, 8—Race for Merchant Vessel's Oars.
4.30, 9—American Cup.

- 2nd Day.**
10.30, 1—Senior Sculls.
1.00, 2—Race for Heavy Gigs.
1.30, 3—International.
2.00, 4—Race for Men-of-war's Cutters.
2.30, 5—Cannon Cup Open.
3.00, 6—Naval Officers' Race.
3.30, 7—Members' Cup—For delayed four.
4.00, 8—Double Scullers.
4.30, 9—Challenge Eight.

KING MILAN, who is about the biggest black-guard in Europe, including all the other so-called "royalties," lost \$120,000 at a gambling-house in Vienna not long ago. He paid dear for the knowledge, but he has undoubtedly learned that even two little deuces can beat one king.

THE *Chinese Times* hears no further accounts from the Ching Chou breach of the Huang-ho. The water runs through unchecked, and the Chinese authorities were waiting for the arrival of Wu-ta-ch'eng. The autumn freshet will make matters worse when it comes down.

THE *Avenir du Tonkin* reports that according to a sentence passed by the Tong-duc of Hai-duong, and approved by the Kinh-luoc and the Resident-General, on the 15th ulto, Nguyen-duy-ninh, Bat-pham, a mandarin of the 8th degree, was condemned to death for the crime of high treason.

A FRENCH paper, referring to the spread of Buddhism in France, says that Buddhism and Christianity have many points of resemblance. M. Bonmou, an Orientalist, is of opinion that the founder of Christianity was a Buddhist disguised by Semitism. The only difference he finds in the two religions is that Christianity has caused rivers of blood to flow.

SAYS the *N. C. Daily News*:—Taotai Kung has sent a sensible reply to the native cotton merchants of this port, and if the answer of the Viceroy to the same cotton merchants is somewhat less direct it is satisfactory. It is evident that the opposition of the cotton merchants to the manufacturing and spinning companies is the ignorant prejudice of people who think that any change in treating the article in which they deal must be to their disadvantage.

ACCORDING to the tenth annual report of the Prisons Commissioners of Scotland, the total number of prisoners in confinement in Scotland during the year ending March 31, 1888, was 50,265—namely, 31,672 males and 18,593 females. At the date mentioned the number was 2,082, the daily average during the year being 2,286; whilst in 1886-87 the daily average was 2,446. The number of committals in 1887 was 46,108, and the population at present is 4,034,856.

THE *Chinese Times* reports that the traffic on the railway between Tientsin and Kaiping increases, and has already attained very satisfactory proportions. The travelling is very steady, and the time kept is punctual. Our contemporary expects soon to see some good effects on the local markets, as the fine sea fish of Taku Bay should now come in time for the midday refectory or dinner. No place on the Northern coast, not even Cheloo, has a better fish supply than Taku, although scarcely any of it is there seen in good condition.

WE are in receipt of the first number of the *Progresso*, a Portuguese weekly newspaper, just started in Shanghai under the auspices of Messrs. Guedes & Co. of that city. In its leading columns the *Progresso* declares itself as a champion of the interests of the Portuguese community in the Model Settlement, as well as a staunch friend of freedom. We congratulate our contemporary on its liberal policy. As the *Progresso* has commenced its career by treating the Macao question with an unparagoned hand, we may augur well for its future success as an independent Portuguese newspaper, a *rara avis* in these latitudes.

SAYS a writer in the *Philadelphia Press*:—A red-headed girl, I believe, never turns brown. That, I understand from a learned physician, is because she has too much iron in her blood. It is the iron that gives the fine Tintian hue to her hair. If she had less iron in her blood her hair would probably be brown or chestnut, or perhaps blonde. The varying degrees of redness that you see in different red-headed girls are due to the different proportions of iron in their blood. A girl with glossy brownish hair that shows red in a strong light has only a fair share of iron in her blood, but a brickpot, if I may be permitted the expression, a brickpot is full of iron. The doctors know of no way of neutralizing the effect of the iron. Perhaps they wouldn't resort to it, even if they knew it. For it is the iron in the blood that makes red-headed girls so strong and hardy and good-natured. It also is the cause of freckles, which are good for the health. And it is noted as a singular thing—probably also having some relation to the iron in the blood—that mosquitoes never bite red-headed girls. So you see, according to the dictum of this learned physician, a red-headed girl has many advantages over her dark-haired sister.

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* publishes the following conclusions drawn from the Saigon Commission which have lately been reported upon the question of the Customs in Cochinchina:—"A general tariff is not equitable; we are Frenchmen, and such a tariff would be an unjust exaction. A special tariff is neither fiscal nor moderate, at least the authors of the new law say so; it only confers protective rights which are useless, since products of a different nature are affected thereby. The charges levied by the Customs give us no compensation. The general tariff, with its difficulties of application, endangers our commercial and administrative reputation. The usefulness of a protective policy is more than doubtful in a national and industrial point of view; it would not be felt before many years to come, when the country, exhausted by taxation will cease to be able to purchase from the protected industries. A worse opportunity could not have been chosen to establish the Customs régime in Cochinchina. It ought to have been repudiated when it was brought so far. The discussion in 1887. Not only will it kill any French Colony possessing a substantial or successful budget, but it will retard the progress of any other incipient settlement. In consequence, we demand the complete abolition of the Customs regulations in Cochinchina, from January, 1889."

THE Jews of Hungary form less than 5 per cent of the population, but they furnish 20 per cent of the students for the university. Two-thirds of the Jewish students study jurisprudence.

THREE sailing vessels, says the *N. C. Daily News*, have been sold at Shanghai recently, namely the *Taiwan* for Tls. 5,000, the *Marie* for Tls. 2,000 and the *Chateaubriand* for Tls. 5,775.

THE Post Card.—Landlady (reads):—"Marlboro' House. Dear Joe,—Look into tea and rhinias on your way home tonight. We're all alone, and the Princess and the young ones 'll be delighted. Yours ever, Albert Edward."

"Well, if ever I did!—I'd no idea!—An' I was just goin' to give the poor dear young fellow a bit of my mind about his rent!" (N. B.—The stratagem was successful.)

OUR Hanoi contemporary hears from Bangkok that an Italian engineer is preparing a railway project to connect Outaradit on the Meinam, with Luang Prabang. The line is to start from Paknam-Po, follow the valleys of the Meinam and Mekong and reach Luang Prabang. The Siam Survey Department is getting a chair made by two Englishmen, Messrs. McCarthy and Collins. At the same time English works are proceeding to unite Rangoon in Burmah with Xieng-Mai in Siam, passing through Moulemein and Tavoi.

ACCORDING to the *Railway Press* few people can have any idea of the enormous cost of getting a railway Bill through Parliament. The Brighton line for two sessions fought a desperate battle against several other companies, and when its Bill came before the Committee the expenses of counsel and witnesses amounted to over £1,000 a day, and the discussion of the measure lasted fifty days! The solicitors' bill of the South-Eastern Railway contained ten thousand folios, occupying twelve months in taxation, and amounted to £240,000!

MEN AND DEEDS.
Wanted, men—
Not systems fit and wise,
Not faith with rigid eyes,
Not wealth in mountain piled,
Not power, with gracious smile,
Not 'em the potent pen—
Wanted, men!
Wanted, deeds—
Not words of winning note,
Not thoughts from remote,
Not fond religious air,
Not sweetly languid prayers,
Not softy centred creeds—
Wanted, deeds!
Men and deeds!
They that can are and do,
Not longing for the old,
Good life and actions bold,
These the occasion needs—
Men and deeds!
—Canon Farrar.

A NOTICE on the subject of Vaccination was issued by the Registrar-General Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, on the 6th inst., providing for the times and places for free vaccination, in the following order:—**Places for free vaccination:**—The Government Civil Hospital, The Tung-Wa Hospital, The Alice Memorial Hospital. In the Villages of Hongkong and Kowloon.—The Government Schools. **Times for free vaccination:**—The Government Civil Hospital, daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from 2 to 4 p.m. The Tung-Wa Hospital, on the 5th, 11th, 17th, 23rd, and 29th of each Chinese moon. The Alice Memorial Hospital, daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from 2 to 4 p.m. Village of Yau-mat, on the 6th of each Chinese moon. Village of Sanki-wan, on the 12th of each Chinese moon. Village of Aberdeen, on the 18th of each Chinese moon.

IT is quite too soon, says the *Spectator*, to assign Matthew Arnold his place in English literature, but doubtless it will fall somewhere between Gray and Wordsworth, showing affinities with each. He will certainly stand far higher than Gray, his workmanship being as perfect and his mind far more affluent in poetical expression. He will fall below Wordsworth only because he wielded no powerful massive and so full of inspiration, in spite of having a far clearer consciousness than Wordsworth had of his own aims and of the means by which he could attain them. For felicity of phrase, Matthew Arnold has few rivals. He showed this in his criticisms on life, in his handling of English Philistinism, in his happy criticism of continental and English education, in his singularly skilful titles for essays, and in his humorous satires on the young "lions of the English press." But he showed it far more perfectly in the distinctive phrases of his exquisitely transparent water-color studies of Nature, and Man. His "wet, bird-haunted English lawn," his "unplumed, salt, estranging sea," his picture of the cottage-gardens, with their "roses that down the alleys glaze a fern," his description of the Scholar-Gipsy on the Thames, near Oxford, "trailing in the cool stream his fingers wet," his account of M. de Senancoeur's reflections—

A fever in these pages burns
The fever of the calm that reigns
A wounded brain's spirit turns
Here on the bed of pain!

his splendid image for Byron as bearing "from Europe to the Æolian shore, the pageant of his bleeding heart," his delineation of Sophocles, whose even-balanced soul—

From first youth, taught up to extreme old age,
Business could not make dull nor passion wild,
Who saw his steadily and saw it whole,
The mirror of the Ages,
Singer of sweet Colonus and his child;

with a hundred other delicately carved cameos, which gather up all the luminousness and all the lucidity of that clear intellect, will be remembered as long as English literature exists. His own assertion is eminently true of himself—

Not deep the poet aims, but wide,
The mirror of the Ages,
Singer of sweet Colonus and his child;

His theology or anti-theology, is a mere series of superficial observations made on the nature of man. His social criticisms are rather ironic attacks ex parte than clear judgments. But his poetical insight into the intellectual aspects of nature were those of a true naturalist, a naturalist who saw not only the external scene, but the interior panorama of man's wishes and aspirations.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Albany*, from Vancouver, &c., left Shanghai for this port at 3 p.m. to-day.

MR. Henpeck—De-Poore, you're a lucky dog. My wife says that when your wife loses her temper she never says a word, but goes to the piano and plays a hymn tune until she cools down. I wish my wife would do that. De-Poore—You'd change your mind after you had paid out as much money as I have to Mr. Hahn for getting the old piano repaired.

GANG ROBBERY AND MURDER NEAR ABERDEEN.

About 11.30 last night an organised attack was made by a gang of about twenty Chinese on two houses in what is known as the New Village, or Little Hongkong, near Aberdeen. They first attempted to break into a house of the superior class, but were unable to force the door. They then went to an adjoining house in which two elderly Chinamen and a coolie lived. They burst the door open, and probably meeting with resistance from the coolie, one of them shot him dead with a revolver. They then looted the house, taking clothes, jewelry, and about \$30. A Chinese ex-policeman who heard the shot hastened to Aberdeen, and informed Inspector Gauld, who at once went with a file of men to the spot. No one was then to be found, of course, and although telegrams were dispatched to other parts of the island, and a patrol launch sent out, the thieves escaped under cover of the darkness. A magisterial inquiry into the matter will be held to-morrow.

THE LATE TYPHOON.
ARRIVAL OF MORE VESSELS.

The steamship *Carisbrook* arrived in Harbour this morning with the *Falkenberg* in tow. The former left Saigon with a cargo of rice on the 27th September, and, meeting a strong gale put out Phuyen on the 29th. On the 30th she put out again, but the head wind prevented her from making much way, and she was hoisted for two days shipping by heavy seas. Next day she ran back to Touron harbour for shelter, arriving on the 3rd. She found the *Falkenberg* and *Grasse* there, both having suffered considerably, especially the latter, which had the stoke-hole flooded, swept away, and her cargo of sugar melting. A pump was sent on board, and on the 7th the *Carisbrook* left again, with the *Falkenberg* in tow. Fair weather was experienced, but the hawser parted twice.

The *Falkenberg* has evidently had a rough time, as her report in another column shows. Captain Dreyer was lying seriously ill with dropsy or some kindred complaint when the typhoon struck them, but he nevertheless stayed in the chart-room until she was comparatively safe, although being frequently breast-high in water as he sat. He died on the following evening. Three of the four boats were either swept away or rendered useless, and the steering-gear all broke to pieces. In making temporary repairs the mate and three of the crew received fearful injuries. An iron ladder was twisted up, the steam-pipes bent, and some of the deck-houses broken.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN HONGKONG.

That is a heading which will surprise a good many residents here, who may have been gratulating themselves on their remoteness from the operations of General Booth's followers. Yet a depot of the "Army" has been established in the colony for six months, and apparently has obtained a good footing here. Without emulating our bleeding brother the *China Mail*, or expressing any opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of having such an aggressive organisation amongst us, we may briefly outline its origin here. Early this year a member of the Army Hospital Corps named Elvin, who had formerly been a "cadet" in the Salvation Army at home, set to work to form a branch here. He had no assistants at first, and certainly, as far as we can learn, had none from any clerical gentlemen here. At first it was necessarily a wavering sort of organisation, but it seems to have gradually strengthened until to-day it has blossomed out into renting a room not far from the Seamen's Club, and hanging out a lamp notifying its existence. We went down to a meeting the other night. A dozen men from the regiment, a Bible-reader, and a nigger, formed the congregation, or battalion, or what you will. The usual beatified smiles were visible on most countenances, and the pastor took a good deal of the "blood and fire" nature of his innumerable sermons, as started and loudly joined in by the "heavenly choir," to do them justice, seemed a very decent, sincere set of men. Almost the only things to indicate that it was not a hearty mission room service were the copies of the *War Cry* scattered about, and a written programme of the week's meeting, announcing that a "holiness meeting" was due on Tuesday; or grand rally for the discomfiture of the devil on Friday. No badges, crimson flags, poke bonnets, big drums, or anything of that sort were visible, for the reason that the members, being all in the Service, are forbidden to wear any kind of uniform, and meetings. Mr. Elvin cautiously informed us that he had been advised by the Salvation headquarters, since he and his comrades were soon going away, that two or three "cadets" would shortly come out to take up the "work," and then, when civilians were brought to the penitent form, the war would be carried into the midst of the people. The dark gentleman referred to earlier prevented us from learning whether the cadets in question would be nice enthusiastic girls or luminaries of the "Reformed Rascals' type," as he insisted on letting us analyse the different alcoholic aromas which constituted his breath, whilst he held forth on the elevating influence of the Army upon newspaper people. "We hope nobody will take us for our evening contemporary when we state that in our opinion the local branch of the Salvation Army is doing good work at present, but let us add that the 'General' will make a mistake if he exports any of his howling adherents to institute a 'campaign' of noise, discord, and devil dodging."

There is no public provision for cleaning either streets or ditches and when it is done it is by the owners of shops, who of course attend only to the parts in front of their door; and when sections of the ditches are cleaned, no attention is paid to opening an outlet to the river or canal.

In the open courts of the larger houses, and in the rear of all, there are cesspools walled up with loose brick and covered with stone, which serve the purpose of carrying off the rain and refuse water. They too become filled with indolent matter, and when they overflow, the refuse is rarely cleaned out, being in the same condition and serving the same purposes as the street-ditches.

It is to be noted that local matter and urine do not get into these sinks or street-ditches, but from the latrines a considerable portion of urine percolates into the earth and mixes with surface-water.

The water for cooking and household purposes is derived from three sources; 1st, Wells, public and private; 2nd, the River; and 3rd, Springs. The latter are on the N.E. side of the city and afford only a small quantity of water, which is used exclusively for making tea and boiling opium.

The river-water is used by a small part of the population living near to the banks. It is impure from the refuse of the large boat population, and from the wash of the canals which run into it from the city, and from bodies of children and animals thrown into it.

occurs is that Canton, an inland city, with ten times more inhabitants than Hongkong, has no water-supply and no drains, no official surgeon, no inspector of nuisances, and no municipal government to look after the health of the people or the cleaning of the streets.

We propose to take a glance at the condition of Canton as to sanitary requirements, and contrasting it with Hongkong, ask the question, To what extent does Canton suffer for the want of modern sanitary measures? or, in other words, Do sanitary measures limit disease in populous cities? Doubtless a lesson is to be learned from the condition of this and hundreds of other cities and towns in China where generation after generation has passed without the benefit of sanitary measures which are considered so essential in Western cities. In the one, millions of dollars are spent under the direction of the ablest scientific men, with a view to promote the health and comfort of the people, and to ward off disease. In the other, no attention whatever is paid to the subject. The question presents itself, Wherein do the results as to health differ?

It is impossible to arrive at the relative proportion of disease in these as compared with Western cities, by reason of the entire absence of statistics, but a long residence in Canton has given me an approximate knowledge of the prevalence of disease. Canton is situated on the N.E. border of the great delta formed by the convergence of the three rivers of the Province, which come from the east, north and west, and commingle their waters through numerous branches, before they enter the ocean, making the delta one of the finest and best-watered plains in the world. It is entirely nearly 100 miles N.ward from Canton and about 70 miles to the westward. The S.W. Monsoon blows over this delta from the China Sea during the summer months, modifying the heat, which ranges from 85° to 90°, occasionally going up to 95° or 96°. When typhoons prevail in the China Sea, the mercury falls to 80°. In the cold season the temperature at the lowest is down to the freezing-point, but generally ranges from 40° to 50° or 60°.

From October to February or March there is usually little rain, and the atmosphere is dry. From March to June is the rainy season, and at times the atmosphere is saturated with moisture. Thunder-showers are common during the summer months.

The tide at Canton rises and falls about five feet, but the water in the river is fresh, except when a strong easterly wind prevails.

The city is situated on the N. bank of the Pearl river, 95 miles from Hongkong and Lat. 23° 7' N. Long. 113° 15' E. The ground is for the most part level, and few places have fallen enough for good drainage.

There are three canals running into the city from the south side, following the course of the walls and forming moats. Besides these, canals enter the western suburbs (the most densely populated part) from the west side, the whole making an aggregate of over eight miles in length. The canals are receptacles for soil and rubbish from the houses and shops on their banks, and at low tide their bottoms present miles of black, reeking filth,—the decomposing animal and vegetable matter which the slow current cannot wash away.

The part enclosed by walls is built on a slight ridge gently sloping towards the south and north, but the streets running east and west are level. The suburbs on the south and west are level or nearly so.

The long axis of Canton is an irregular parallelogram, the long axis of which runs from Wong Sha to a point on the eastern wall opposite the home of old women, measuring three miles. The transverse diameter averages one and one-half miles, giving a space (excluding the suburb on the S. side of the river) of four and one-half square miles. Estimating the population at 1,500,000, we have 333,333 persons to the square mile, or 831 square feet to each person. The space taken up by yamuns, temple-grounds, ruins in the Tartar quarter, the city wall, etc., reduces the actual space occupied by, say, one-third, which gives 553 square feet to each person.

The streets take up but little space compared with those of Western cities. They vary in width from five to thirty feet, a few being twelve or fifteen, the sides of which are often occupied by stalls of traders.

It is stated above that there are no drains in Canton. There are ditches in most of the streets, one or two feet wide and deep, walled up with loose brick and covered with the granite slabs of the pavement, but it would be an abuse of language to call them drains. The streets being level, there is no fall to carry off water. It is seldom that they are cleaned out, and are usually choked with matter washed into them from the street and deposited in the refuse-water of the shops and deposited in them give rise to the formation of gases which escape through the cracks of the slabs. The only purpose they can serve is as cess-pools through which rain-water and refuse-water from the shops and house percolate into the porous earth.

On the sides of many of the narrow streets there are uncovered ditches filled with rubbish and filthy water, the surface of which is covered with bubbles, showing the chemical processes in operation beneath. These stand the year round, and it is only during the time of heavy rains that one can pass them without imagining or realising nauseous odors.

There is no public provision for cleaning either streets or ditches and when it is done it is by the owners of shops, who of course attend only to the parts in front of their door; and when sections of the ditches are cleaned, no attention is paid to opening an outlet to the river or canal.

In the open courts of the larger houses, and in the rear of all, there are cesspools walled up with loose brick and covered with stone, which serve the purpose of carrying off the rain and refuse water. They too become filled with indolent matter, and when they overflow, the refuse is rarely cleaned out, being in the same condition and serving the same purposes as the street-ditches.

poured out into the same ditches and sinks to go on another round for the use of the same population. It requires no chemical examination to show that it is charged with impurities which unfit it for use. During the rainy season the streets and ditches are flooded, and much of the impurities is washed away, and the well-water is then less charged, but for some months no heavy rains fall.

Water is brought in boats and sold as spring-water, but it is for the most part river-water. The latrines, or public water-closets, are an important institution of Canton. These are numerous all over the city, and have rows of stalls on two sides, with a platform 18 inches high, and underneath a bed of sand to receive the feces, while the urine is received into a drain which carries it into sunken vessels. The stalls are cleaned after each occupant, and the offal, both feces and urine, are carried away every day or two and utilized in the fields. These latrines are private property and afford an income to the owner from the sale of the proceeds. They are not controlled or regulated by officials.

In private houses covered wooden vessels are kept, which are emptied at stated times and the contents utilized as above. The occupation of people in Canton has much to do with health. The residents of Canton are merchants and traders, artisans, and literary men. In every shop work of some kind is going on, and as the climate admits of open doors the majority of the people live and work in well-ventilated rooms. The females of the wealthier families are to a great extent secluded, but their houses are open, so that light and ventilation are secured, while the custom of binding the feet, and sedentary occupations, exert an unfavorable influence on health.

The custom of burning incense at all the shops and at the house and street altars morning and evening is supposed to exert some beneficial influence to noxious gases, but the smoke from incense differs in no important point from ordinary smoke, and its effects are only that of so much carbon in minute particles.

From the above sketch we see that the City of Canton, located on the border of the torrid zone, with more than a million of inhabitants, dwelling in a space of four and one-half square miles, is absolutely destitute of all the sanitary appliances which modern science pronounces essential for the public health of cities.

Not only so, but it contains a population three times as dense as that of any Western city (London has 1,000,000 to 1,500,000), and such impure water for all purposes of food and drink, with ditches all over the city, choked with decomposing matter, and offensive smells abounding so as to become the by-word of all travellers.

Notwithstanding all this, the opinion which I have formed, after a residence of more than 30 years, is that Canton is not more unhealthy or more subject to epidemics than Western cities generally. The entire want of statistics will admit of my giving an opinion only, but having been all these years in charge of a large hospital, having medical assistants and pupils living and practising in different parts of the city, I have had opportunity of forming an opinion approximating the truth. Epidemics prevail at times, but not in more violent forms than in Western cities. Cholera now exists and has for some weeks, but not so severely as it has at the same time in Hongkong. During the last two years fever has prevailed to such an extent in Hongkong as to require the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate its origin. Fever has existed in this city and in other places, but not to an unusual extent. It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of the points of sanitary science raised by the facts of this paper, but I will state what appear to be reasons why this city is as free from disease as it is evidently.

1st.—The tide rises twice in the 24 hours, and washes out the canals and the river-bank.

2nd.—The shops and houses are so open that good ventilation is secured, and the majority of the male inhabitants have occupations which give them exercise.

3rd.—Notwithstanding the opinion to the contrary usually entertained, the great mass of the people have a fair supply of good, nutritious food, consisting chiefly of rice and vegetables with a moderate or small proportion of animal food. Water is never used as drink without boiling (to make tea), and the food, as a rule, is thoroughly cooked. (It is to be noted that milk, butter, and cheese are not used.)

4th.—The shutting of street-gates requires all to be in doors at or before 10 p.m., and regular rest is thus secured. No theatricals or assemblies of any kind are held at night.

The experience and observation of foreigners who have lived in Canton may be appealed to in evidence of the general healthfulness of the city. In answer to several questions, Mr. Theo. Sampson, head master of the Government School, and for more than thirty years a resident here, after describing the cess-pools and ditches very much as is found in this paper, makes the following statement:—"I have lived very near five years in a Chinese house (inside the city) with no upper floor, but with only a tiled ground-floor, situated in the Tartar quarter of the city, and during the whole time I have enjoyed excellent health, and I am not conscious that my general constitution has been in the slightest degree affected by my sanitary or insanitary surroundings."—J. G. K. in *China Medical Missionary Journal* for September.

* Canton is said by travellers to be one of the cleanest cities in the Empire.

PEKING NEWS.

The departure of 15,000 students from the examinations raised the cost of transport for a few days to "famine prices." For an ordinary passage boat from Tung-chow to Tientsin, which usually can be hired for five or six dollars, as much as thirty have been demanded; and land conveyance has been appreciated in a similar ratio.

A premature cold snap passed over us on Saturday and Sunday last, introduced by a thunder storm with hail. Wild geese have been observed heading South. The swallows have disappeared. There are still some families at the temples in the Western Hills. The weather is now perfect for excursions, and there are a few globe-trotters taking advantage of it to visit the Great Wall and other interesting environs of Peking. So far as can be judged from appearances, cholera must be abating. It has been, after all, scarcely up to the level of an epidemic.

The examination for Master of Arts ended on the 21st; and the numerous candidates began at once to scatter to their homes. A few remain in Peking on various accounts, and all go away expecting to learn at the Examination Hall all the news that has been going on. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held on the 28th. As soon as the names are divulged, some ready writer will write out on a large red sheet of paper the gratifying intelligence. This will be conveyed by a speedy messenger to the home of the candidate, who will willingly bestow a gratuity on the bearer of the good news; the plucked candidates know their ill success by the fact that no such red sheet is brought to them. The examiners, readers, and scribes, all 44 persons, appointed by the Emperor to learn at the Examination Hall all the news that has been going on, will be in Peking for about five weeks in all, during which time they can communicate with the outside world only in certain prescribed ways.

THE MALTA AND GIBRALTAR OF THE FAR EAST.

That model stump-orator, the world-renowned authority on Iduna and Mount Athos, in one of those happy moments of that second puerility which generally betokens the coming of the end, alluded to Hongkong as the "Malta and Gibraltar of the Far East." By what process of association of ideas these two names, so closely connected with many a heroic siege and naval battle in modern European history, could have been applied to the island of Fragrant Streams, can like a dot on the China Sea, the world has never been able to discover; but the allusion was evidently suggestive of the imaginary, strategic position occupied by this island as an assumed impregnable fortress, and as an invaluable station for the protection of British commerce in the Far East. That this was the meaning that lurked beneath Sir "Gush" Bowen's pompous denomination of Hongkong seems to be pretty conclusive, but that such conclusions can be substantiated by the actual conditions of the Colony is a far different thing, and therein lies our main divergence from the volubly Governor's optimistic day-dreams.

It would be the height of folly to attempt to disparage Hongkong either as a valuable commercial dependency of the British Empire, or as an important military and naval station in the Far East. We have not fortunately been bitten by the grumbling tarantula, nor do we reason on the principle that, whatever is wrong, but it is quite safe to maintain that only by a very long stretch of imagination can Hongkong be said to occupy an identical position on the coast of China or in the China Sea that Gibraltar and Malta occupy in the Mediterranean. Our longest-range cannon do not command any other entrance or outlet but that which acts as an entrance and outlet to the sea, and it is increased a hundred times over its present numbers, would be unable to effectually control and protect all our commerce in the vast expanse of the China Sea, or to destroy the commerce of a hostile nation in case of war. Whatever may be its importance in this remote part of the world, Hongkong is certainly far from occupying the position that such a mighty Cerberus as Gibraltar occupies in the Mediterranean. We dismiss as entirely idle Governor Bowen's new epithet as applied to this island; its alleged similarity to Malta, may also be left aside as mere senile twaddle.

The question remains to be answered—What is the real position of Hongkong in the Far East, as far as its measures of protection and defence are concerned. A few factors enter into the problem readily present themselves to our consideration, and these are—the strategic position of the Colony, the smallness of the area to be defended and the deep water which surrounds it on all sides affording an excellent navigating ground for a fleet that should act on the defensive. So circumscribed is the coast line of Hongkong that it has been urged that two powerful battle-ships aided by a few swift torpedo boats, would be quite sufficient to effectually bar the approach of any enemy to Hongkong. Of course, by powerful battle-ships we vessels of high modern standard are meant. That a hostile fleet should be able to force the entrance to Hongkong, it must first sink or silence all our vessels, and it must be borne in mind that more British men-of-war can be placed here than we or our possible enemy may anticipate. An inimical fleet must be able to force or survive the effect of the powerful submarine mines which are laid all along the approaches to the port; it will have then to effectually resist the fire from the forts, seven of them—which command both entrances to the harbour. It has been urged, and very justly, that the cannon which have been mounted in these forts are not of sufficient calibre to effectually deal with the heaviest armour-clads in existence. But the question must be asked: Are the vessels which constitute Eastern squadrons of the heaviest armour in existence? And if not, would France or Russia send her best vessels out here to conquer Hongkong, leaving their own shores, and their commerce in Europe unprotected? Granting these two abnormal hypotheses, it would still remain to be settled whether or not it would be beyond the power and the resources of Great Britain to send out heavier, may the heaviest ordnance that can be manufactured, to substitute the smaller guns which now tenant our forts?

Another position taken by the alarmists is that of the possibility of an enemy effecting a landing on the south-western side of our island, and then cannibalising the town from Victoria Peak. This is not an altogether impossible supposition; but we question its probability. Our fleet and our naval armaments, the gunboats, all our land forces must be first silenced before an enemy could land and proceed to Victoria Peak in sufficient force to pulverise Hongkong in the course of a few hours. May we ask what sort of ordnance would this conquering host be able to land and drag up the mountain? Would it be of sufficient efficiency to silence our forts or to destroy Hongkong? It is undeniable that none but very light field pieces can be dragged up the steep mountain side which leads up to the Peak. Shall we suppose that the three Kowloon Forts and Stone Cutters will look on the tricolour or the Russian flag floating on the Peak, and grin and smile in utter impotency and inaction? Shade of Cœur de Lion!

There may be other hypotheses to be taken into consideration but we will never tire of insisting on our main contention, viz., that although Hongkong is far from partaking of the nature of Gibraltar or of any impregnable fortress in the world, the colony certainly contains sufficient elements of defence, partly natural, partly artificial and strategic which are, or may be, in a very short period of time, be made perfect, strong, and efficient enough to defy, let us not say the world, but the possible enemies that may attempt the conquest of this island. We know that behind Hongkong lie the might, the wealth and the enterprise of Great Britain, a far more important factor than our forts and our guns may be; that if this island perchance falls, we can still pick our teeth on any of the numerous landmarks scattered over the China Sea, and that wherever we go, trade and commerce will follow us.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

6,000 barrels of Portland cement have been imported by sailing-ship for the forts on the Formosa coast.

On the 28th September there was a tremendously heavy fall of rain at Ningpo, which lasted all night and well into the 29th, and did a great deal of damage to the rice-fields around Ningpo, the country people who came in to the city reporting that the torrents had carried down regular avalanches of mud and stones from the hills into the plain.

The Chinese Minister at Tokio, Li, having sent over three Japanese well-known, and Japanese artisan well-known, an experiment was made with it at Tak-pai-fu, North Formosa, and "water" obtained at 200 feet, and it is considered that much good will be done by sinking wells with it in the districts recently brought under tillage.

The following is the Taotai's reply to a joint petition of the Chinese cotton-merchants of Shanghai:—"I can see no grounds for the apprehensions expressed in this petition, of injury to the cotton business by the action of the recently established Cotton Spinning and Weaving Companies at this port. Their operations have received the sanction of the Superintendent of Trade for the Northern ports, and as a preliminary step to weaving they are using their machinery for cleaning their cotton of its seeds. Their machinery for weaving cloth from this sh cleaned cotton being not yet ready, they dispose of their cleaned cotton in the market, and the superiority of machinery over hand work which it illustrates, cannot but tend to the advantage of our commerce, and to our receiving increased consideration from the outside world. The amount of cotton, on the other hand, annually prepared by the companies with their machinery, bearing only the proportion of one-tenth at most to the cotton in the Shanghai market, I think that it cannot cause the prejudice to the petitioners' business of which they appear to be in dread. What they wish to obtain, indeed, by this petition, appears to be something very like an improper monopoly for themselves, and an undue control of the cotton business. It is to be observed, also, that the form of their petition is highly irregular."

The advertisement sheet of the native papers, after the above reply from Kung Taotai, publishes the following reply from the Viceroy of the Two Kiang provinces to a similar petition from the same cotton firms:—"The permission granted by the Superintendent of the Northern ports to the Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company, was intended not only to assist them, but to reconquer for China, those sources of wealth which properly belonged to her. Before the cotton thread can be spun, the cotton must be prepared by being cleaned of its seeds; and the surplus cotton which has been so cleaned, I opine can hardly be in large quantity. The Company, their spinning machinery having not yet been set up, but having their ginning machinery and presses ready for use, utilise these in a manner which has filled the petitioners with apprehensions that their own trade is being seriously prejudiced by the exportation to foreign countries of ginned cotton by the Cotton Spinning Company. Although these forebodings appear to me to be exaggerated, yet as the matter is of such vital importance to the petitioners and the people in general, and I am anxious to arrive at a conclusion which shall prevent any conflict of interests while securing impartial justice to all concerned, I am requesting the Taotai of Shanghai to furnish me with exact statistics as to the extent of the machinery to be employed by the Companies for spinning and ginning respectively; as to the quantity of ginned cotton, if any, produced in excess of their requirements for spinning, and how it is disposed of; and as to the quantities of ginned cotton and uncleaned cotton exported, respectively, from Shanghai, for a number of years up to date."

As already mentioned, at Piliu in South Formosa the Chinese colonists had allied themselves with the aboriginal savages and organised an armed opposition to the new land-tax. So serious was this opposition, that the Governor, Liu Ming-chuan, telegraphed to Li Hing-chang, Superintendent of the Northern Ports, to send Admiral Ting, who proceeded thither with two ironclads, the *Chi-yuan* and the *Ying-yuan*. On 23rd September the latter vessel arrived at Keelung, with the news that on 18th, 19th and 20th, the Imperial troops had been engaged in an attack on Li-ka-mong village, the strongest of the savage settlements, without gaining much success, having lost over 100 men killed, several officers wounded, and eight gunners from the men-of-war wounded and one killed. On the 21st Admiral Ting and his men had carried a field-piece into action, which had done great execution, killing 100 of the savages, after which Li-ka-mong was taken by a brave attack by our men. The savages have no particular military tactics, but are skilled in setting ambushes, and are excellent sharpshooters. It is necessary always before making an advance to dislodge them from their ambushes with artillery, otherwise there is no hope of the attack succeeding. The Governor would gladly have detained the Admiral several months, but the Viceroy Li Hing-chang has telegraphed, earnestly requesting his return to Tientsin before November, in view of the approaching closing of the Northern Ports by ice.—*N. C. Daily News*.

An Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a mission-ary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloombury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to forward their Notices of deposits, Allotments, and Bank receipts to the Company's Office to be exchanged for Scrip.

Shareholders are reminded that payments not made on or before the 1st instant, can be charged 12% per Annum in accordance with the Articles of Association.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary. [1024]
Hongkong, 11th October, 1888.

SINGAPORE HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of supplying the want which has been felt for many years past, of a well-planned and well-fitted modern hotel of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the large and constantly growing passenger traffic through Singapore, as well as supply the great demand for temporary or permanent residential chambers.

Singapore is the chief town of the British Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements, and is a leading place of call and coaling port on the great steam lines of communication with the Far East. It is moreover the centre of an extensive trade with India, China, the Dutch Indies, the Philippines, Siam and other countries.

The present hotel accommodation in Singapore is quite inadequate, and it is proposed to acquire the fine site now partly occupied by the Hotel de l'Europe, and build thereon a hotel of much larger dimensions, and greatly improved construction and arrangement. Fully detailed plans have been prepared, and the engagement of a first-class Manager is already secured.

Prospectus and Forms of Application may be had at any of the Agencies of the Company's Bankers.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—or Mr. D. McCulloch, Hongkong, 11th October, 1888. [1025]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "AMOY," Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 11th October, 1888. [1011]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship "MONGKUT," Captain Geo. Anderson, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at NOON. For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 11th October, 1888. [1021]

STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. Steamship "LOMBARDY," will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at NOON. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 11th October, 1888. [1022]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, AIDEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

M.A.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "HYDASPES," Captain W. E. Thompson, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; but Tea and General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 11th October, 1888. [1023]

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 11th October, 1888.

FIRST AUCTION OF DISCARDED GOODS FROM ROSE & CO.'S STOCK.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., LIMITED, WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, (Without Reserve) ON WEDNESDAY, October, 17th 1888, at 2 P.M., at their Auction Rooms, Queen's Road, (lately vacated by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.) A LONG LINE OF DISCARDED GOODS FROM ROSE & CO.'S STOCK.

On view, 9 to 12 on day of Sale.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., LD., Auctioneers, &c. Hongkong, 11th October, 1888. [1023]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that TARGET PRACTICE will take place from Stone-cutters' Island Batteries on MONDAY, the 15th instant, from 4 to 6 P.M.

The direction of the fire will be nearly due West from Stone-cutters' Island West Battery. All junks and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th October, 1888. [1017]

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

T I M E T A B L E .

WEEK DAYS.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP—8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour. 12 to 2 P.M. " " half hour. 4 to 8 P.M. " " quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS, CHURCH TRAM at 11 A.M.

1 past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars: Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office of MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, 50 & 52, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 11th October, 1888. [1025]

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 11 O'CLOCK (NOON), on SATURDAY, the 27th October instant.

TRANSFERS BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED. Hongkong, 8th October, 1888. [1009]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE SIXTH RIFLE MEETING, TO BE HELD AT K O W L O O N , ON FRIDAY, the 9th November, and SATURDAY, the 10th November, 1888.

AGGREGATE VALUE OF PRIZES.

Competitions open to All-comers.

1. ALL-COMERS.—1st Stage, distance 200 yards. 2nd Stage, distance 300 yards. No. of shots, seven at each. Entrance fee, 30 cents at each. Unlimited entries, but competitors not allowed to take more than one prize at each distance. 20 prizes, presented by the Association; aggregate value, \$1,200.

2. ANY RIFLE.—Distance, 300 yards. No. of shots, ten. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

3. ASSOCIATION.—FOR ANY RIFLE.—Distance, 300 yards. No. of shots, ten. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

4. CADET'S PRIZE.—Presented.—Open to pupils of Hongkong Public schools under 16 years of age. Rifle, Rook Rifle under 40 Cal. Distance, about 150 yards. No. of Rounds, 7 and one sighting shoot. Four prizes.

5. PRESIDENT'S.—Distance, 300 yards. No. of shots, seven. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

6. QUEEN'S 1ST STAGE.—Distance, 200, 500 and 600 yards. No. of shots, seven at each. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

7. QUEEN'S 2ND STAGE.—Distance, 500 and 600 yards. No. of shots, ten at 500 yards, fifteen at 600 yards. Two prizes.

8. QUEEN'S 3RD STAGE.—Distance, 800 and 900 yards. No. of shots, ten at each. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

9. LADIES.—Open to Lady Members or their nominees. Distance, 300 yards. No. of shots, seven. Entrance fee, none. Five prizes.

Aggregate open to All-comers.

10. VOLUNTEER AGGREGATE.—Restricted to efficient Volunteers whose respective scores in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

11. CIVIL SERVICE AGGREGATE.—Restricted to members of the Civil Service whose respective scores in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

12. POLICE AGGREGATE.—Restricted to the members of the Police Force whose respective scores in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Four prizes.

13. ALL-COMERS' AGGREGATES.—For competitors whose respective scores in the 'Any Rifle' and 'Association' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

14. LONG RANGE AGGREGATE.—For competitors whose respective scores in the 'Any Rifle' and 'Association' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

Aggregate open to Members.

15. FAREWELL CUP.—Silver cup presented by the Civilian Members of the Hongkong Rifle Association. Open to the Officers of the 58th Regt., and to be won by the highest aggregate score made in the 1st Stage Gun. Entrance fee, none.

16. NURSERY AGGREGATE.—Restricted to competitors who have never won a First or Second prize at any previous rifle meeting in Hongkong and whose respective scores at 200 and 300 yards in the Queen's 1st Stage make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

17. HANDICAP AGGREGATE.—For competitors whose respective scores (with monthly challenge cup points added) at 200 and 500 yards in the Queen's 1st Stage make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

18. QUEEN'S AGGREGATES.—For competitors whose respective scores in the 'Queen's 1st Stage' make up the highest aggregate. 1st Stages 200, 500 and 600 yards. 2nd Stages 500 and 600 yards. 3rd Stages 800 and 900 yards. 1st Prize, Silver Cup presented, value \$100. 2nd Prize, value \$50. 3rd Prize, value \$25. In connection with the above, 3 EXTRA Money PRIZES for aggregates in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd stages.

Also, A MATCH RIFLE with 300 rounds of ammunition, presented, for the competitor whose scores in 'All-comers', 'President's', and 'First' and 'Second Stages' make up the highest aggregate. Winner of Cup excluded from taking this prize. Entrance fee, \$2.00.

SWEEPSTAKES at Running Man and Vanishing Target. Open to all-comers during the meeting. Any Rifle.

POOLS at 220, 500 yards and Sauter. Open to all comers, M.H. Rifle or Carbine. Conditions &c.

1. To avoid delay, intending competitors are strongly advised to enter and obtain tickets for the various competitions before the date of the meeting. Application to be made to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Club.

2. Post entries will be accepted on the ground. Sights, Paper or sliding wind-gauges on above, are not allowed.

Persons wishing to join the H.R. Association should send their names, with that of proposer, and second, to the Hon. Secretary not later than Thursday, noon, 8th November.

Entrance fee \$5.00. Ladies \$1.00.

The above programme is subject to alteration. Programmes will be issued in the course of two or three weeks.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary, HONGKONG CLUB. Hongkong, 8th October, 1888. [1010]

FOR HIRE.

THE Fast Steam Launch "ELK" is always kept under steam off Pedder's Wharf and is at the service of the public for proceeding to and from Steamers, Picnic and Bathing Parties, etc.

For particulars, apply to CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD. Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [801]

MACAO.

WANTED to purchase, in a good situation in Macao, Small FAMILY RESIDENCE commanding a view. Price must be Moderate. Apply with full particulars, by letter only, to W. H. 66 Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 15th September, 1888. [974]

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share for the year 1887 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 11th instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date. By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th October, 1888. [1019]

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour or coming alongside the Kowloon Wharf on application to the Undersigned. Y. FUKUHARA, Acting Manager. Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. [105]

A. G. GORDON & CO.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT. OFFICE: CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA. STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 3rd September 1888. [101]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS. No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [604]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 5th October, 1888. [996]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 10th October, 1888. [1018]

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprotected. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY is afforded by THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong. Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

ECONOMIC FIRE OFFICE, LIMITED, LONDON.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 357,500. PAID-UP CAPITAL 71,500.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES. F. NAUDIN & Co., Office, No. 58, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 17th September, 1888. [922]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. EQUAL TO £333,333.3. RESERVE FUND £240,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq. LOU TAO SHUN, Esq. MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the world. HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [858]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000. The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 16 February, 1882. [150]

For Sale.

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central. (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS for RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKDEER, ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [85]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [976]

FROM the 1st of November next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to supply BROWN, LARD IN BLADDERS, FRESH, and PICKLED ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c.

Also, BEEF IN JOINTS and CORNED, BLACK PUDDINGS, P

